J. sparrei. Jacaranda sparrei is also intermediate geographically: *J. acutifolia* occurs in the dry inter-Andean valleys of Peru, while *J. caucana* occurs from the inter-Andean Cauca and Magdalena valleys of Colombia north to Costa Rica.

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—*Alwyn H. Gentry, Missouri Botanical Garden, 2345 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.*

PHYLLARTHRON BILABIATUM: A NEW SPECIES OF BIGNONIACEAE FROM MADAGASCAR

Phyllarthron bilabiatum A. Gentry, sp. nov.—FIG. 1.

A *P. madagascariense* foliis angustis nervatura indistincta, a *P. humblotiano* calyce 5-costato, et ab ambabus foliis verticillatis et calyce bilabiato differt.

Large tree to 25 m tall and 0.7 m d.b.h., the trunk convoluted with deep vertical fissures, the branchlets subterete to subtriangular, glabrous. Leaves verticillate in 3's, of 2 superposed articles; petiole ca. 1 cm long; basal article very narrowly oblanceolate-oblong, cuneate to the base, rounded at the apex, 3.5–7 cm long, 1.5–2.2 cm wide, the second article very narrowly elliptic or elliptic-oblong, rounded at the base, obtuse to subacute or emarginate at the apex, 2–7 cm long, 1–2.6 cm wide; drying olive to gray above, brownish beneath, glabrous, coriaceous, the margins strongly revolute, the secondary nerves very obscure, hardly or not at all visible. Infloresence a short terminal panicle, the lateral branches opposite, each with 1 or 3 flowers; bracts and bracteoles minute, deciduous. Calyx campanulate, strongly bilabiate, 12–13 mm long, 7–9 mm wide, split over ⅓ its length (ca. 5 mm), with 5 conspicuous longitudinal ridges, these terminating in minute denticulations, glandular and drying with a varnished surface, otherwise glabrous. Corolla (single mature corolla seen) magenta with the top of the throat darker, the floor of the throat white with yellow ridges, tubular-infundibuliform, 4.6 cm long, ca. 1.5 cm wide at the mouth of the tube, the tube 2.6 cm long, the lobes 1.2–1.5 cm long, puberulous outside and on the lobes and floor of the tube inside, the lobes also glandular-lepidote. Stamens included, the anther thecae divaricate; pistil and disc not examined. Fruit unknown.

TYPE: MADAGASCAR. DIEGO-SUAREZ: Tsaratanana Massif, trail up S ridge of Maramokotro, Andohanisambirano, 2,000–2,500 m, montane cloud forest, 9 May 1974, *Gentry 11612* [MO, holotype; P, TAN, Service Forestière (Madagascar), isotypes].

Phyllarthron bilabiatum is most closely related to *P. madagascariense* (Boj.) K. Schum. and *P. humblotianum* Perrier. Its strongly 5-ribbed calyx suggests the former. Its narrow leaves with indistinct venation and revolute margins suggest the latter. Neither of these species has whorled leaves. The leaves of *P. bilabiatum* are conspicuously decurrent so that its branchlets appear almost triangular

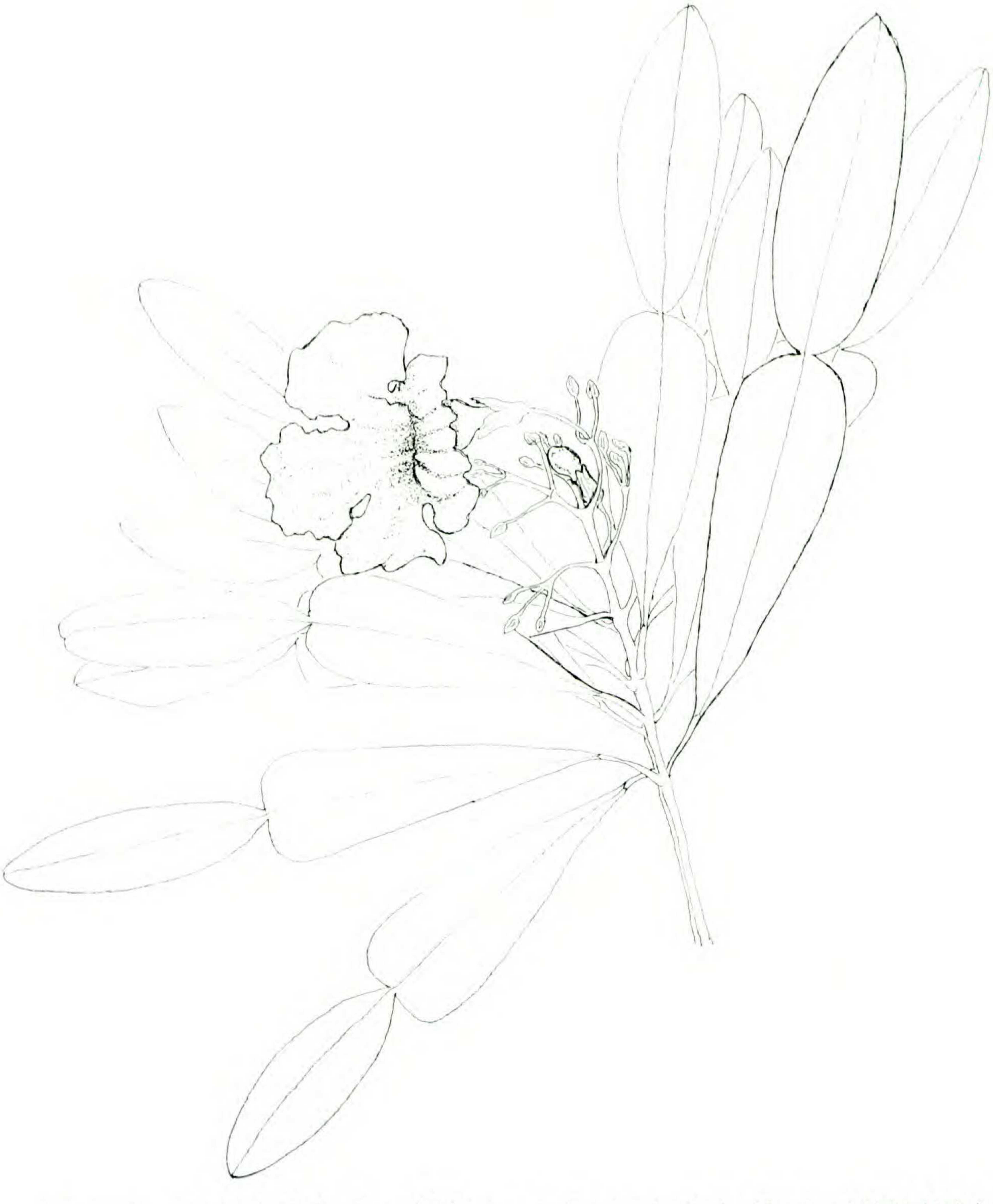

FIGURE 1. Habit of *Phyllarthron bilabiatum* A. Gentry (×7/10). [*Gentry 11612* (MO).]

in cross-section. The most noteworthy floral character of this species is a strongly bilabiate calyx which is matched in the genus only by the very different *P. megapterum* Perrier.

Perrier de la Bathie (1938a, 1938b) noted the variability of juvenile leaves of this genus and excluded them from consideration in his key and species descriptions. I have followed suit in using only the mature foliage in the description of the new species. However, a sterile collection from the type locality [*Gentry 11618* (MO) described as a sterile treelet 2 m tall] certainly represents a juvenile form of *P. bilabiatum*. The leaves of this collection are larger and thinner than mature leaves and have secondary venation approaching that of *P. madagascariense*, but their whorled placement agrees with *P. bilabiatum*. The stem of this plant is distinctively triangular from the strongly decurrent leaves, a character which appears to distinguish juvenile plants of *P. bilabiatum* from juvenile forms of any other species of the genus.

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—*Alwyn H. Gentry, Missouri Botanical Garden, 2345 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.*

TAXONOMIC NOTES AND NEW COMBINATIONS IN *LEUCOPHYSALIS* (SOLANACEAE)

During the course of a revisionary study of *Chamaesaracha* (Averett, 1973), several species were encountered which, at one time or another, had been assigned to but are clearly not a part of *Chamaesaracha*. Most of these species were relegated, either by me or previous workers, to *Leucophysalis* or the Asian genus *Physaliastrum*. In dealing with the misplaced species, the close relationship of *Physaliastrum* to the North American genus *Leucophysalis* became apparent, but since the species were removed from *Chamaesaracha*, the question of the two being congeneric was postponed (Averett, 1971). The data now at hand indicate that the species of *Physaliastrum* are clearly related to and are best treated as *Leucophysalis*. The latter treatment necessitates several nomenclatural changes. Since my revision of the genus will not appear for several months, it seems advisable to make the following new combinations at this time:

Leucophysalis kweichouense (Kuang & Lu) Averett, comb. nov.

Physaliastrum kweichouense Kuang & Lu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 10: 351. 1965. TYPE: China, Kweichou Province, Keili, Maopin, 750 m, *Chang Yongtien 1396* (SH, holotype, not seen).

Leucophysalis sinicum (Kuang & Lu) Averett, comb. nov.

Physaliastrum sinicum Kuang & Lu, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 10: 352. 1965. TYPE: China, Shansi Province, *Wei-ying Hsia 4321* (SH, holotype, not seen).

Leucophysalis yunnanense (Kuang & Lu) Averett, comb. nov.

Physaliastrum yunnanense Kuang & Lu, Acta Phytotax. 10: 348. 1965. TYPE: China, Yunnan Province, Sunning, 1800 m, *T. T. Yu 16767* (SH, holotype, not seen).

Leucophysalis japonica (Fr. & Sav.) Averett, comb. nov.

Chamaesarcha japonica Fr. & Sav., Enum. Pl. Jap. 2: 451. 1879. TYPE: Japan, Ito Keiske, Tanaka, *Savatier 2166* (not seen).